



TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17, 1901

AN ESTEEMED cotemporary in Baltimore calls attention to the fact that in no part of this land have there been expressions of a more profound and sincere grief at the assassination of President McKinley than in the southern States. The only part of the Union which was solid against his election has been the most distressed at his loss. In the whole southern country there has been no discordant note, no unseemly expression, no uplifting of anarchy. In fact, the South is a peculiarly inhospitable region for anarchists. The people there are less apt to take up strange theories and to follow after "isms" than those in other sections, and there is a general demand that those who teach anarchy be treated as we treat mad dogs or the most venomous reptiles. The southern people liked the personality of Mr. McKinley, his simple, unostentatious manners and his earnest religious faith. Mr. McKinley also won their gratitude by refraining from interfering and intermeddling with their State affairs. The southern States while they have had nothing to do with the elevation of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency are claiming him already as one-half a southerner. He comes near to being a southerner than any other President since the war. His mother was a Georgia woman—Martha Bullock, born at Rosewell, Ga., 20 miles from Atlanta. She was a direct descendant of the first Governor of that State, and it was at the old Bullock homestead that Martha Bullock was married to Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, the father of the President. Southern newspapers are just now publishing the following tribute to Robert E. Lee and the Confederate soldiers from Theodore Roosevelt's "Life of Thomas H. Benton":

"The decline of the militant spirit in the North during the first half of this century was much to be regretted. To it is due more than to any other cause the undoubted average individual inferiority of the north compared to the Southern troops; at any rate, at the beginning of the war of the Rebel lion. The southerners, by their whole mode of living, their habits and their love of outdoor sports, kept up the warlike spirit, while in the North the so-called upper classes developed along the lines of a wealthy and timid bourgeoisie type, measuring everything by a mercantile standard (a peculiarly debasing one by itself), and submitting to be ruled in local affairs by low foreign mobs and in national matters by their arrogant southern kinsmen. The militant spirit of these last certainly stood them in good stead in the Civil War. The world has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee; and without an exception the very greatest of all the great captains that the English speaking people have brought forth—and this, although the last and chief of his antagonists may himself claim to stand as the full equal of Marlborough and Wellington."

PRESIDENT SHAFFER is about to enter oblivion after an ephemeral and cheap notoriety, and he will soon be forgotten as has Martin Irons and others who have at different times become prominent by accident or when the times were out of joint. Shaffer is now being defied by the people who a few weeks ago followed him as blindly as sheep, and some of his former dupes are clamoring for his resignation. The Amalgamated Association is becoming a rope of sand, many of the members of the different lodges composing it being about to withdraw. The end of the late strike was foreseen at the beginning, but it was impossible to reason with the men who were bent on obeying Shaffer's order. People ever learning and never arriving at a knowledge of the truth were spoken of many centuries ago, and the manner in which some act now shows that a large percentage of mankind have made but little advance over the ancients in prudence and reflection. What has happened before will happen again, and the lessons to be drawn from the late strike will be as singing psalms to dead asses when another labor agitator comes along and persuades men to quit their work.

ANOTHER HOLD-UP occurred in the streets of Washington yesterday when Christian Derager, a fruit dealer at Ninth street and New York avenue northwest, was robbed in broad day time by a burly negro, who secured \$5 from Mr. Derager. The negro threw a band full of fine sand into his face and while the fruit dealer was temporarily blinded the thief took his pocketbook from his pocket and ran off. Attention was called in this column a day or two ago to the fact that Washington city is infested by hordes of idle and vicious negroes who should be made to leave the capital city at once. Assaults on women and men by negroes in broad day time in the streets of that city are becoming more numerous every day, and why such a state of things is allowed to exist is hard to tell.

THE PRESIDENT intimated in Buffalo on Sunday to friends that he did not contemplate calling an extra session of the Senate. This is construed by them

to mean that he will make no changes in the Cabinet until December. But after that date (even if not before) look out! It is known that Mr. Roosevelt and several members of Mr. McKinley's cabinet are personally antagonistic and do not agree on many vital questions, so it cannot be long before the new President surrounded himself with more congenial men. The only members of President McKinley's Cabinet who are likely to remain indefinitely in the official family of the new President are Secretary of War Root, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and probably Secretary of the Treasury Gage. The others will doubtless retire sooner or later.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, as stated in another column, has outlined in some detail the policy he will follow during his incumbency of office. This policy will be "for a more liberal and extensive reciprocity in the purchase and sale of commodities, so that the overproduction of this country can be satisfactorily disposed of by fair and equitable arrangements with foreign countries. The abolition entirely of commercial war with other countries and the adoption of reciprocity treaties. The abolition of such tariffs on foreign goods as are no longer needed for revenue, if such abolition can be had without harm to our industries and labor." In no sense is this divergent from what has been understood as Mr. McKinley's policy and many people see in this a step in the direction of lowering the high tariff walls which have surrounded this country for so many years. The demand for a lower tariff is growing and is by no means confined to democrats.

ADVICES from Buffalo, N. Y., state that every day is increasing the bitterness of the quarrel among the physicians who attended President McKinley. They are beginning to realize that their disagreements are likely to bring upon them the criticism of the medical profession, as well as that of the reading public. Dr. Park, whose theory that gangrene, which produced death, was caused by the leakage of the pancreatic juice into the abdominal cavity, is ridiculed by his associates, is reported to have called Dr. Mann and Myer a "pair of fools." These two doctors, on the other hand, are not backward in saying that Dr. Park's theory is ridiculous, because, as they declare, the bullet never touched the pancreas. The doctors certainly are guilty of one of two things. They either were in total ignorance of the condition of the wounds received by the President or if not they willfully issued bulletins giving false accounts of his condition. They were issuing bulletins that he would recover at a moment when he himself knew he was dying. Now they are calling each other fools and liars. Between such characters the public has little choice.

CZOLGOZ was indicted in Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday evening for the murder of President McKinley. He maintained a stolid silence, refusing to answer all questions. As he had no counsel two lawyers were appointed by the court to defend him—if defense could possibly be made of his despicable deed. The law of the State of New York does not allow an accused person to plead guilty to an indictment for murder in the first degree and makes provision for the payment of \$500 to the counsel assigned to defend him. The world has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee; and without an exception the very greatest of all the great captains that the English speaking people have brought forth—and this, although the last and chief of his antagonists may himself claim to stand as the full equal of Marlborough and Wellington."

ALREADY with many it is The King is dead, long live the King.

BLESSED are the dead that the rain falls on

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, September 17.

Amidst a silence unbroken save by the mournful music and the measured tread of many feet President McKinley's body was today taken on its final journey from the White House to the Capitol. Early this morning the city was set in preparation for the funeral. The sky was overcast with rain, giving promise of the same kind of a day that saw President McKinley ride to the Capitol in the inaugural parade last March. The start from the White House was made very shortly after nine o'clock. On all the cross streets near Pennsylvania Avenue the troops and civic organizations had been forming since early morning. Cables of wire had been stretched along either side of the street from the White House to the Capitol, in order to prevent the crowds from obstructing the right of way and against these barriers a solid wall of humanity pressed and silently watched the procession. Maj. Gen John B. Brooke, riding a black horse, led the column. He was followed by the Artillery Band, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of field artillery, Co. A, U. S. Engineers, two battalions of Coast Artillery, Hospital Corps, the Marine Band, a battalion of Marines, a battalion of seamen and the National Guard of the District of Columbia. In the second section of the parade were delegations of the Loyal Legion the Army and Navy Union, the Union Veteran Legion, and the Spanish War Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic. The third section was led by President Roosevelt, the members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps. The members of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Members of Congress, the Governors of States and Territories, the assistant secretaries of the Government departments and the members of the various commissions stationed at the Capitol followed in close order. The secret societies and organizations from civil life brought up the rear of the funeral procession. They were headed by 400 Knights Templar of the District, including a delegation from Old Dominion Commandery of Alexandria. Follow-

ing the Knights Templar marched the Knights of Pythias, one-hundred strong, and fifty Confederate veterans from the District of Columbia and Alexandria. In order then marched detachments from the Sons of the American Revolution, several republican clubs, the Catholic clergy and societies of the District of Columbia, Royal Arcanum, veteran firemen, Order of Red Men, a number of trade unions and representatives of boards of trade from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. A battalion of colored troops brought up the rear of the funeral procession. As the hearse containing the President's body passed slowly along the head of every man was bared, and thus remained until the carriage with the family and relatives of the dead had passed on down the street. Ex-President Cleveland's carriage was drawn by four horses; an officer from the War department was seated on the box with the driver. The carriage of President Roosevelt immediately followed that of Mr. Cleveland. Three secret service detectives walked on each side of the conveyance. Through long lines of sobbing women and uncovered men, while the rain beat down and the sun was darkened, the body of the dead President was borne to the rotunda of the Capitol over the same route he rode last March. Then the bands were playing joyous airs, the crowd was cheering and a happy smile lighted the countenances of the Chief Executive. Today, instead of cheer, silence broken only by sob; instead of gladness, the solemn wail of the dirge; instead of the inaugural carriage, the funeral hearse. The brilliant decorations were replaced by the trappings of woe. The head of the procession reached the Capitol grounds at 10:35. In the distance, the splendid Marine Band was heard playing the President's favorite hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee." Slowly the hearse followed, and wound along the parked driveways to the Capitol entrance. A few moments later the soldiers and sailors were lifting the casket from the funeral car, in another it was being slowly up the Capitol steps—the last journey of the dead chief to the spot he loved so well.

Religious services were held in the rotunda of the Capitol immediately upon the arrival of the remains. The invocation was delivered by Rev. Henry B. Naylor, the funeral address by Bishop Edward G. Andrews, and the benediction by Rev. W. H. Chapman. The choir of the Metropolitan M. E. Church (the President's church in Washington) sang "Lead Kindly Light," "Some Time We'll Understand," and "Nearer My God to Thee." Admission to the services was by card only. The absence of Mrs. McKinley was noted. The chair reserved for her was taken by Abner McKinley, the dead President's brother. Following the funeral services the remains of the President lay in state. At 6 o'clock this evening the body of the President will be escorted to the Pennsylvania station by a squadron of cavalry. While the cortege moves to the railroad station minute guns will be fired at the navy yard and at Fort Myer, and by a battery of artillery stationed near the Capitol. At the same hour the bells of the several churches, fire engine houses, and of the school-houses will be tolled, and will continue until the departure of the train from the railroad station at about 8 p. m. A detail of officers of the army and navy will compose the special guard of honor to accompany the remains of the President to the place of final interment at Canton, Ohio.

There was a stampede in front of the Capitol at 12:30. It was caused by those clamoring for admission. There were free fights and screams of murder. Women and children were caught in the jam. The police jumped in but were swept away. The din caused by the people clamoring for escape from the crowd was fearful. They came in to line again disheveled, fainting, screaming, their clothes torn to strips. One woman was bawling the loss of her child. She said dozens of persons had been trampled and dead. Some who came in were bleeding. Two women fainted and some were almost hysterical. A colored man had a hemorrhage of the lungs while a woman in the crowd, many of the injured were carried away by friends. All the trouble was on the steps at the east front of the Capitol, caused by those who were coming up from in front, meeting streams forcing their way up from the sides. These steps were littered with all sorts of articles worn and used by women, including purses, handkerchiefs, hats, etc. Some of the police tried to close the rotunda doors on the crowd and the windows were broken. Perhaps 40 women were on seats in the rotunda at one o'clock covering from fright, fainting spells and lesser injuries. No one seemed to have been seriously injured. Several persons sustained fractures of arms and legs and were attended by physicians who had been summoned.

The crowds at the Capitol today viewed the body of President at first at the rate of 75 a minute. This speed was later accelerated to more than 100 a minute, so that the average was 6,000 an hour. At 3 o'clock probably 15,000 had viewed the remains, but the end was nowhere in sight.

Last night when Mrs. McKinley arrived at the White House her condition was serious and those who saw her at that time said she was in a state bordering upon a total collapse. In her old apartments she was attended by her physician, Dr. Rixey, and Mrs. Barber, who came with her on the train. Throughout the night the watch was continued, fear being entertained that she might prove unable to endure the strain of today and tomorrow. While she rallied somewhat this morning, it seems more likely that she had come home, both here and at Canton, will break down her naturally enfeebled nerves and result in a serious illness. It is even possible that she may shortly follow her distinguished husband. Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning Mrs. McKinley again expressed a desire to see "the Major," as she still fondly calls her husband. Accordingly, the family being entertained at the White House was cleared of people and, escorted by Dr. Rixey and Mrs. Barber, she was taken to the East Room. There she was left alone with her dead, only the physician remaining to see that no harm befell her. It is said that she gave way and her enfeebled constitution collapsed.

At 1:45 o'clock this afternoon Dr. Rixey left Mrs. McKinley and since that time she has been sleeping. At moments she fails to realize that her husband is dead, but the fact is a minute or two is brought home to her. It was at her request that all outsiders were at times last night and this morn-

ing excluded from the White House grounds and she has also been active in detaching arrangements for the funeral. Secretary and Mrs. Hay called at the Executive Mansion this afternoon but were, like other visitors, unable to see Mrs. McKinley. During the exercises at the Capitol the grounds were thrown open to the public and there were many callers. Few, however, got beyond the door.

There is no cessation in the outpouring of sympathetic expressions from all over the world over the assassination of President McKinley. Memorial services will be held in London, Paris, Berlin on the day of the funeral. Elaborate preparations have been made all over this country to observe Thursday next, the day of funeral at Canton, Ohio. The day will be generally treated as a day of mourning.

In the funeral procession of the late President today delegations from Old Dominion Commandery, K. T.; Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, and Davis Post, G. A. R., of Alexandria, appeared in line, uniting with similar organizations of this city.

Throughout the city the display of mourning has gradually increased since yesterday morning, and today from midway on every street the flags of the late President have been seen to be flying. The great has been the demand for crepe that telegraphic orders were sent to Boston and other cities even more distant for large consignments. Nearly every scrap of black cloth in the city was exhausted yesterday, and many places of business have been unable to supply the demand. The general decorations are simple and harmonious. Over many shop fronts are pictures of the late President, draped in black, with the national flag fastened on either side, its folds tied in the middle, and quotations fitting the life and death of the man are not infrequently exhibited through long display the mourning badge, apparently only these places of residence and business which have been unable to secure material, or whose occupants are away from the city being undraped. The funeral train from Canton and to end a fluttering with flags and crepe.

Every incoming train last night and this morning brought men of note to attend the funeral services over the body of President McKinley.

Catholic priests in Washington marched in line in President McKinley's funeral procession today.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMAINS REACH WASHINGTON.

The funeral train, as stated in the Gazette of that day, left Buffalo at 8:30 yesterday morning bearing the remains of President McKinley and arrived in Washington at 8:38 last night.

The journey was a remarkable demonstration of universal sorrow. At every point of vantage from Buffalo to the nation's capital crowds of people watched the train and tried to get a glimpse of the casket containing the remains of the dead President in the draped observation car. It is impossible to estimate the total number of people who saw the cortege in Buffalo and Washington and watched the train as it sped by towns and hamlets, or stopped for a few minutes in the larger cities.

Mrs. McKinley withstood the severe order and fatigue of the journey without breaking down, and Dr. Rixey thinks she will go through the state ceremonial today without collapse.

The train bearing the body of the President reached Washington at 8:38 p. m. It was received at the railroad station by an escort that represented every branch of the army and navy and was borne to the White House along streets crowded close with thousands of people.

The reception was a solemn and affecting testimonial from the late Executive's subordinates of the National Government and a vast throng of former lawmakers. The capital had been made ready for the ceremony. Before the sounding of cannon bespoke the tribute of the army posts the streets had been cleared. By 8 o'clock the cars had been stopped, the line of the cortege was patrolled by policemen with crepe over their badges, and the payments were filled with serious, quiet, thoughtful people. Pennsylvania avenue had been hung with black and flags caught with crepe. Nearly every doorway was hidden beneath festoons of mourning and the stores had been closed.

Major James Parker, of the Adjutant-General's office, had taken charge of the station, posted officers of the army and navy along the line to Sixth street, and drawn up in line a score of cof-fins. After a few minutes of confusion a break was made in the crowd by a line of army officers in glittering uniforms passed to positions next the cavalry.

On the opposite side of the street was stationed a similar line of officers from the navy and the Marine Corps. These two bodies comprised about 200 men and represented all the commissioned officers of the service either now on duty with the two departments or detached from active duty. A fan fare of trumpets rang out. The cavalrymen came to a present. Then President Theodore Roosevelt and Colonel Bingham advanced slowly at the head of a double line of Cabinet Ministers and officers of the President's party.

Mrs. McKinley and the other ladies of the party were driven unostentatiously out Sixth street and away from the crowd.

The double line divided as President Roosevelt reached the end of the platform. A minute later there was a slight sound of shuffling feet. Every one present bowed his head, removed his hat and then the coffin covered with the flag was borne slowly to the street by four blue-jackets and four soldiers.

The hearse had been stationed within a few feet of President Roosevelt and the American flag and to be owned and controlled by Americans and American capital. The building and completion as soon as possible of the Isthmian Canal, so as to give direct water communication with the coasts of Central America, South America and Mexico.

slowly along the wide thoroughfare. Although the ropes held back fully 40,000 persons there was no sound that could be heard in the carriages behind the body. Reaching the White House the coffin was carried through the corridor and placed in the center of the East Room. There it remained until 9 o'clock this morning, when the journey to the Capitol began.

Guarded by details from the military arms of the government, members of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, and in charge of commissioned officers of the army and navy, the vigil of the dead began at 10 p. m. One hour later the details of all turn-out to follow throughout the mansion and quiet fell over the grounds and buildings.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

The Convention.

Richmond, Sept. 17.—Mr. Eppe Hunter made a fine speech in the constitutional convention today in opposition to abolition of unanimity in jury verdicts. Others spoke in favor of it. It was decided to transact no business on Thursday except memorial services. Rev. Dr. Tudor is to be in charge of the services.

Foreign News.

Johannesburg, Sept. 17.—The Rand Rifles have been called out. This was seen to indicate that apprehension is felt that Lord Kitchener's proclamation that burghers taken in arms after Sept. 15th would be deported, has proven futile.

London, Sept. 17.—The Duchess of Sutherland while horse back riding today, was thrown and one of her limbs was seriously injured.

Brunswick, North Sea, Sept. 17.—The Imperial yacht Standart with the Car and Casaria aboard, left at 5:15 this morning for Denmark.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.—The American Tobacco trust is reaching out for the English tobacco concerns. The American Tobacco Co., which is capitalised at \$500,000 pounds, has received an offer for its property and business from the American Tobacco Company. The offer is an advantageous one, containing, as it does, a handsome premium over the market value of the English shares. The directors have agreed to sell all their holdings to the American Company and have advised the shareholders to do the same. The shareholders will meet Sept. 20 to consider the offer.

London, Sept. 17.—The Methodist Ecumenical delegates held memorial services for President McKinley this afternoon, the Rev. Stephen and Rev. Vincent, officiating. U. S. Ambassador Choate and his suite attended.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The American Legation held memorial services for President McKinley at the American Embassy today, many being present. Ambassador Porter made an eloquent address, paying high tribute to President McKinley. Senator Lodge proposed resolutions of sorrow and sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and also expressive of confidence that President Roosevelt's administration would be for the welfare of the country. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Constantinople, Sept. 17.—Because they were unable to obtain their wages, the police cooks struck today. The Sultan was kept waiting six hours for his dinner until part of the money was forthcoming.

Peking, Sept. 17.—The Chinese Imperial troops entered Peking today, the Americans and Japanese handing over the forbidden city.

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The tropical storm center is apparently approaching the middle Gulf coast and will probably move northeastward with increased velocity. Storm warnings have been displayed on the Gulf coast from New Orleans to Brownsville, except southern Florida, with hurricane warnings from Cedar Keys to Mobile. The interior of the country is covered by marked high pressure and a cool wave with temperatures at the freezing point as far south as northern Nebraska.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Rev. Dr. Edward R. Hitchcock, of Philadelphia, who went to Saratoga, N. Y., in very feeble health, ten days ago, died early this morning.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, the only living ex-President of the United States, arrived in Washington this morning in the private car of Daniel Lamont, his former Secretary of War. Mr. Lamont accompanied him. They were received by Brigadier General John M. Wilson, retired and rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. During his stay here Mr. Cleveland will make his home in Mr. Lamont's car. His position in the funeral procession was behind the late President's family.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

President Roosevelt has outlined in some detail the policy he will follow during his incumbency of office. It will be remembered that when he took the oath of office he stated with much definiteness: "I shall be my aim to continue ably and unbroken the policy of President McKinley for peace and honor and prosperity that words, property and honor of the country."

On Sunday the President gathered together some personal friends in Buffalo and those members of the cabinet who were there and gave them such ideas as he had already formulated for the conduct of public affairs and his own policy. In no sense are they divergent from what has been understood as Mr. McKinley's policy. This policy, as outlined to his friends at Sunday's conference, will be for a more liberal and extensive reciprocity in the purchase and sale of commodities, so that the overproduction of this country can be satisfactorily disposed of by fair and equitable arrangements with foreign countries, the abolition entirely of commercial war with other countries and the adoption of reciprocity treaties.

The abolition of such tariffs on foreign goods as are no longer needed for revenue, if such abolition can be had without harm to our industries and labor.

Direct commercial lines should be established between the coast of the United States and the ports of South America, and the Pacific coast of Mexico, Central America and South America.

The encouraging of the merchant marine and the building of ships which shall carry the American flag and be owned and controlled by Americans and American capital.

The building and completion as soon as possible of the Isthmian Canal, so as to give direct water communication with the coasts of Central America, South America and Mexico.

The construction of a cable owned by the government connecting our mainland with our foreign possessions, notably Hawaii and the Philippines.

The use of conciliatory methods of arbitration in all disputes with foreign nations so as to avoid armistice.

The protection of the savings of the people in banks and in other forms and other investment by the preservation of the commercial property of the country, and the prohibition of the trust men on only the highest integrity.

When you want a pleasant physic try the new remedy, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at Richard Gibson's drug store.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

President Roosevelt last night arrived in Washington on the train bearing the body of his predecessor, and accompanied it to the Executive Mansion.

On alighting from the funeral train Mr. Roosevelt walked at the head of the Cabinet, to the sidewalk on the Sixth street side of the station. There he took his position near the curb with the members of the Cabinet which formed a lane through which the body of the late President was carried a few moments later.

As the carriage of Commander Cowles came up the President stepped into it with the naval officer, and with Secretaries Hay and Gage, rode to the White House.

The President's carriage immediately followed the hearse.

At the White House the President took part in the impressive scene of formally delivering the body to the Executive Mansion. The party remained in the East Room for a few moments, while the various officials of the Government took a silent leave of the dead.

The President, still accompanied by the members of the Cabinet, left the room, and a few minutes afterward departed from the building, saying, good-bye to Secretaries Hay and Gage. He then entered his carriage, and, together with Commander Cowles, was driven to the residence of the latter, 1733 N street northwest, where, during his present stay in Washington, he will make his home.

There he was met by his wife and son, Theodore Jr., who had already reached Washington, and his sister, Mrs. Cowles. This was the first time Mr. Roosevelt had met his wife since he had taken the oath as President. The President was not seen by any caller, and the latter part of the evening was spent quietly and uneventfully. He did not attend any official business last night, and he does not contemplate doing anything at this time. He and Mrs. Roosevelt will leave this evening with the funeral party for Canton, but will return immediately after the funeral services there Thursday.

President Roosevelt was not expected to remain in Washington long after his return and will not then occupy the White House. He will go to his home at Oyster Bay and does not expect to come to Washington again for some time after he goes home.

THE CONVENTION.

Shortly after the Constitutional Convention met yesterday Senator Daniel moved that the president appoint a committee of five members to attend the funeral of President McKinley, at Washington, as representatives of the convention and the people of Virginia, and that a like committee be appointed to arrange for memorial services in the convention hall Thursday during the time the last rites are being held in Canton, O. The motion was amended so as to make the President "Goodie" the chairman of the Washington committee, and he later announced the following committee:

Senator Daniel, Hon. George D. Wise, Hon. Robert W. Blair and Hon. Thos. L. Moore. The latter two are republicans. The committee left for Washington this morning.

The following committee was named to arrange for the memorial services in Richmond on Thursday: Messrs. R. Walton Moore, Wm. A. Anderson, D. Tucker Brooks, Berryman Green and A. P. Gillespie.

The convention after receiving several memorials in relation to liquor licenses, went into the committee of the whole, and the preamble and bill of rights were further discussed. The debate, as stated yesterday, was upon the jury system. Judge W. Gordon Robert spoke in favor of the proposed change in the jury system, contending that it was purely a business question, the matter of dispensing with the system of unanimity of verdicts in civil cases.

Mr. Anderson advocated the same proposition, and Senator Daniel spoke for five minutes in favor of adhering to the old system. Judge George K. Anderson opposed the majority verdict, as did also Mr. O'Flaherty.

Mr. Barbour followed Judge Anderson in an argument in favor of majority verdicts. When he concluded the convention was without a quorum, and no vote was taken. This jury section may be disposed of today.

The democratic members of the suffrage committee took a vote yesterday and adopted what is known as the Thom plan. There was a decided majority in favor of this plan, one of the chief features of which is the permanent understanding clause.

Senator Daniel and others will present a minority report, and it is understood that the republican members will submit yet a third report. The conference discussed the matter of submitting its plans to the democratic caucus, but rose without reaching any decision.

The convention adopted a resolution directing the Auditor of Public Accounts to furnish information to the amount of shares of stocks and bonds now listed in Virginia by the corporations for taxation. The same resolution also calls for amount of income tax imposed upon these interests by the various cities in the Commonwealth. This information is wanted for the use of the committee on finance and taxation. It is to be used in considering the proposition for giving the State absolute control of all taxation on corporations. These are the same cities, counties and school districts. The single system plan this whole subject in the hands of the State.

It is stated upon high authority that the railroads may not oppose the proposition to increase their tax burdens by \$300,000 or \$400,000 annually. If they make this concession it will be with the idea of pleasing the people and preventing other and more annoying legislation.

STATES OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO.

FRANK S. CHENEY makes oath that he is a resident partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and he also makes oath that he is a resident of the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CHAMBERLAIN'S STOMACH AND LIVER TABLETS that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1899.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so you will be benefited by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching and sour stomach. They regulate the bowels, too. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Richard Gibson, druggist.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

C. Fenton Day, of Smithfield, father-in-law of Senator Martin, chairman of the democratic district committee, was yesterday defeated for membership on the county committee.

The joint convention of the democrats of the counties of Clarke and Warren met yesterday in Berryville, and unanimously nominated Blackburn Smith for the House of Delegates.

Thomas H. Lyon, of Manassas, will contest for the democratic nomination for the House of Delegates against George G. Gallaher. The primary will be September 28.

Secretary of State Lawless and Senator J. L. Jeffries, of Culpeper, have formed a partnership for the practice of law, and will shortly move to Norfolk, which place they will make their permanent home.

Attorney General Montague, the democratic nominee for Governor, opened his campaign yesterday at Chatham, in Pittsylvania, the home county of Mr. Swanson. Hon. James W. Marshall, of Craig, also spoke.

It is understood that "The Mirror," of Leesburg, has been sold by Mrs. Sheetz to a party whose name has not been made public, and in the meantime Capt. H. O. Clagett will continue as editor and manager for the party who purchased it.

Mr. Frank R. Harri, manager of the Evening Star and Winchester Times, died last night after a brief illness of heart disease, superinduced by hardening of the liver. He was a son of Charles Harris and was thirty-two years of age. He was unmarried.

Mr. J. R. Purcell, of Prince William, while on the street in Fredericksburg on Saturday night was approached by two men, one of whom demanded money. Mr. Purcell grappled with one of the men and choked him into insensibility, the other made off. Mr. Purcell knows his assailant.

Col. J. Hampton Hoge, republican candidate for Governor; State Chairman Agnew, Mr. S. Brown Allen and Gen. T. L. Rorer spoke at Harrisonburg yesterday. A resolution was offered endorsing A. P. Funkhouser for reappointment as postmaster at Harrisonburg. This was bitterly opposed but was finally carried.

Richmond, tobaccoists believe a scheme is on foot by the Consolidated Tobacco Company, composed of the Continental Tobacco Company, American Cigar Company and American English market by a trust such as exists in this country. J. B. Duke, President of the Consolidated company, has made a prolonged stay in England, and recently called for his attorney, W. W. Fuller; Auditor Parrish and W. L. Walker, one of the directors, to join him.

Edward Valentine, the Richmond sculptor, and Col. Robert A. Murr, of the Virginia Military Institute, have been excavating the Indian mounds on Hays creek, near Rockbridge Baths. They have made some valuable discoveries of Indian relics.

CZOLGOZ INDICTED.

Leon F. Czolgoz, alias Fred Nieman, was indicted yesterday evening in Buffalo, N. Y., by the County Court grand jury for the crime of murder in the first degree, in fatally shooting President McKinley.

When arraigned before Judge Edward K. Emery, in the County Court, the prisoner stubbornly refused to answer questions repeatedly asked him by District Attorney Penney as to whether he had counsel or wanted counsel. The district attorney